Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch No. 537—A. G. S., dated 8th July 1912.

READ—

Progress Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ended 31st March 1912.

Remarks.—Paragraph 7. Museums.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has noticed that the important works of the year were (1) the deputation by the Punjab Government of Mr. Whitehead, I. C. S., to catalogue the collection of coins in the Lahore Museum, which has recently been increased by the purchase of the Bactrian Section of the Bleazby collection at the joint expense of the Imperial and Punjab Governments. The work is well in hand. (2) the cataloguing of the Græco-Buddhist sculptures in the same museum by Mr. Hargreaves. These two collections of Græco-Bactrian antiquities are perhaps the best of this period.

The Punjab Government also got back the Mumtaz Mahal in the Delhi Fort from the Military Authorities and suggested the transfer of the Naqar Khana Museum to this building which was restored and adapted by the Punjab Public Works Department. The transfer of the Museum and the collection of loan exhibits were admirably carried out by Mr. Gordon Sanderson and Mr. J. P. Thompson, I. C. S., who compiled a scholarly and interesting catalogue of the exhibits.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of the report and of the above remarks be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department and that copies of the same be distributed to the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, the Director-General of Archæology in India, the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Muhammadan and British Monuments, the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Buddhist and Hindu Monuments, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers and officers and institutes named in the list circulated with Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 293, dated 23rd July 1910.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

R. S. MACLAGAN, COLONEL,
Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Public Works Department,
Buildings and Roads Branch.

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT,

HINDU AND BUDDHIST MONUMENTS,

NORTHERN CIRCLE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1912.

PRICE :—*One rupee or one shilling and four pence.*

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT.*

PART I.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

Touring.

From the commencement of the year under review up to the 15th of February last my Assistant, Pandit Hirananda, has been in charge of my office. He spent 228 days in camp and 103 days at headquarters. After closing the excavation at Kasiá in the Gorakhpur District of the United Provinces, he visited Lucknow, Ajodhya and Sárnáth during the third week of April and returned to Lahore on the 28th of that month. He spent 20 days (17th June to 8th July) at Simla in writing his article on the Kasiá excavations for the Annual Report of the Director-General. After visiting Bithúr he proceeded to Ketas during the first week of August and inspected the temples of the Salt Range. He returned to Lahore on the 14th, left again for Chamba on the 16th and passed the rest of the season in listing the monuments of that State. He returned to headquarters on the 1st of November. On the 26th of that month he proceeded to Kasiá where he devoted nearly the whole cold season to exploratory work. During this period he also inspected the sites of Sahéth-Mahéth in the Gonda and Bahraich Districts (4th December), Bhítargaon in the Cawnpore District (10th-11th December), and Deokali in the Fyzabad District (16th-17th January).

I resumed my charge at Agra on the 15th of February and after visiting Sárnáth (23rd February to 6th March), Kasiá (8th to 11th March), Lucknow (13th to 19th), Aligarh (20th) and Muttra (22nd to 28th), I returned to Lahore on the 29th of March.

Preservation of Hindu and Buddhist monuments.

2. In the year under report Rs. 1,653-9-3 were spent on the preservation of Hindu and Buddhist monuments under my charge in the Panjab and Rs. 14,752-0-5 in the United Provinces. These figures will show at once that the more important works were those in the latter province, as indeed might be expected from the greater abundance of pre-Moslim remains in the Gangetic plains. I mention especially the work of conservation of the well-known Dhamekh at Sárnáth near Benares which was continued in the course of the year and will still require one year at least to be brought to completion. The archæological museum at the same place was completely fitted out and furnished. The carved decorative friezes on the central hall were taken in hand as soon as the models were received from Mr. Percy Brown, Principal, School of Art, Calcutta. Another important work was that of preserving the ancient brick temples at Bahua and Tinduli in the Fatehpur District on which a sum of Rs. 1,663 (out of Rs. 1,998 sanctioned) was expended.

In the Panjab works on Hindu and Buddhist monuments were limited to periodical repairs.

In accordance with the suggestions made by Pandit Hirananda in his Conservation Notes, dated the 17th December 1910, regarding some monuments in Kangra, estimates amounting aggregately to about Rs. 800 were received from the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Kangra.

With a view to protect the temple at Malot, Jhelum District, the Public Works Department sent an estimate amounting to Rs. 934, in the month of June. Further repairs to the main shrine and its adjunct as well as the other important temples of the Salt Range have been suggested by Pandit Hirananda in his Conservation Notes, dated the 15th November last. For further particulars see appendix below.

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* This report, though signed by me, has been mostly written by Pandit Hirananda who was in charge of my office during the year under review, except for the last one and a half months.—[J. Ph. V.]

Protection of monuments under the A. M. P. Act of 1904.

3. Of monuments protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904 during the year under review, three, namely, the site of Taxila, Rawalpindi District, and the Siva temples at Dasál and Nagar in the Kulú Sub-Division of the Kangra District, belong to the Panjab and two, namely, the Fort of Garhwa, Allahabad District, and the so called Fort of Uttanpáda, to the United Provinces. The latter, rising to the north of Bithúr, a village situate some 12 miles to the north of Cawnpore on the right bank of the Ganges, has yielded several interesting pre-historic implements. Further particulars regarding these monuments will be found in the appendix below.

List of ancient monuments in the Panjab.

4. About two months and a half were devoted to listing the ancient monuments in the Panjab. During this period the temples of the Bharmaur and Churáh Wazárats of the Chamba State and the monuments of Chamba Town were visited and the requisite particulars recorded. Most of the monuments of the Kangra District and the adjoining Hill States have now been listed. It is hoped that by next winter Pandit Hirananda will be in a position to send his list of monuments in Kangra with a historical introduction to the press. The Rev. Dr. A. H. Francke of the Moravian Mission has been good enough to prepare lists for British Lahul and Spiti which will be incorporated in the above mentioned publication.

Exploration.

5. During the cold season of the year under review several sites were explored, all belonging to the United Provinces. That at Kasiá in the Gorakhpur District was examined by Pandit Hirananda and those at Muttra by Pandit Radha Krishna. An account of these explorations is given in the second part of this report. At Kasiá several clay sealings, mostly of the *Maháparinirvána Vihára*, and a number of interesting terra-cottas were unearthed. Several buildings, both at the main site of Máthá Kuár and the adjoining sites of Rámabhár and Anrudhwá have been exposed. Some of these, as is evident from the bricks of which they are constructed, are of very high age and must be relegated to about the Maurya period. Unfortunately no document has come to light conclusively to prove the identity of the site with Kusinárá or Kusanagara. Yet the finds made on the spot seem all to favour the proposed identification, particularly the clay sealings bearing the name of the Convent of the Mahápariniryána. I may point out that at Sárnáth Sir A. Cunningham and Mr. J. H. Marshall, C.I.E., after him, have discovered similar object referring to the *Múlagandhakuti* which undoubtedly existed at Sárnáth. It is a natural inference that the *Parinirvána* seals likewise belong to the place where they were discovered, or, in other words, the site of Kasiá marks the spot of Buddha's *Nirvána*. Further proof is supplied by the copper-plate found in the course of last year's excavations, as will be shown below in the section under Epigraphy.

The excavations at Mathura (Muttra) have yielded excellent results and reflect much credit on Pandit Radha Krishna. Most important is the discovery of an inscribed life-size stone statue of Kánishka, the great Scythian ruler of India, found near the village of Mát. It is the first instance of a royal image found in this country. The head is unfortunately gone, but the rest is very well preserved. The inscription reads: *Mahárája Rájátirája Devaputro Kánishko*: "The King, the king of kings, His Majesty Kánishka." With the Kánishka statue two more inscribed stone images were found, one a torso with elaborately carved belt, and the other a colossal figure of an Indo-Scythian king seated on his throne. The inscription incised on the pedestal between the feet is unfortunately partly defaced, but the titles are clearly legible and indicate that the statue represents a ruler of the Kushán house. His name is indistinct, but is evidently not one of the names known to history.

Pandit Radha Krishna also conducted excavations on the Katrá site of Muttra City, but the inscription of Vásushka, mentioned by Dr. Führer, was not found in the indicated spot, and there is, therefore, some reason to doubt whether it ever did exist.

Epigraphy.

6. The copper-plate discovered last year by Pandit Hirananda in the Nirvána Stupa of Kasiá has now been cleaned and deciphered, thanks to the combined efforts of Dr. A. F. R.

Hoernle, C.I.E., and Mr. F. E. Pargiter, I.C.S. (retired). The plate, as Dr. Hoernle informs me, is inscribed in ink, or rather a sort of black enamel paint, with the identical *Nidána-Sútra* which was discovered some years ago engraved on some burnt brick tablets found at Gopálpur in the Gorakhpur District. The writing ends with the words *Nirvána-chaitye támrapatta-iti*, meaning "The copper-plate (deposited) in the Stúpa of the Nirvána." The mention of the *Nirvána-chaitya* in this document makes it highly probable that the *stúpa* belonging to the Temple of the dying Buddha of Kasiá marks indeed the spot where Gautama Buddha was supposed to have attained to Nirvána.

The inscribed statues of Kushán kings found at Mát near Muttra have already been noticed above.

Museums.

7. In the course of the year proper arrangements have been made for the cataloguing of the Græco-Buddhist sculptures and the coins in the Lahore Museum. Mr. R. B. Whitehead, I.C.S., has undertaken to catalogue the coins which have now been enriched with the Bactrian section of the Bleazby collection. Mr. H. Hargreaves has been placed on special duty for six months to catalogue the Gandhára sculptures, the cost of his deputation till the end of the financial year having been met by a special grant sanctioned by the Government of India.

The Delhi Museum of Archæology has been transferred from the Naqár Khána to the Mumtáz Mahal. In connection with the Imperial Durbar a valuable collection of loan exhibits were brought together, mainly through the efforts of Mr. J. P. Thompson, I.C.S., and Mr. Gordon Sanderson of the Archæological Department. The former wrote a scholarly catalogue of the collections.

Pandit Daya Ram Sahni, M.A., was appointed Curator of the Lucknow Museum, and has since been engaged in arranging and labelling the exhibits. He has also to revise and complete the catalogue prepared by Babu Rakhal Das Banerji in 1909. It is expected that the appointment of an expert will render further supervision on my part superfluous.

The Mathura Museum of Archæology has now been taken over by the Provincial Government and an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned for its upkeep. Pandit Radha Krishna has been in immediate charge of the collection which, owing to his efforts, has grown to such an extent that the present museum building has become insufficient for its accommodation.

Publications.

8. In the course of the year the first volume of my work "Antiquities of Chamba State" has appeared. The preliminary publication of my "Tile-mosaics of the Lahore Fort" was continued. A complete list of publications by me and my Assistant during the year is given below in Appendix G.

Office Library.

9. Books have been added to my office library at a cost of Rs. 1,762-6 out of which Rs. 70 were met from the ordinary budget and Rs. 1,692-6 by re-appropriation sanctioned by the Government of India. The addition of a number of important books of reference to my office library has to a certain extent removed one of the main difficulties experienced in past years.

Personnel.

10. I made over charge of his office to Mr. J. H. Marshall, C.I.E., from Rangoon on the forenoon of the 10th February and resumed charge of mine on the 15th of that month when I reached Agra. The intervening days during which Pandit Hirananda remained in charge of my office were passed in returning from Burma.

My clerk was granted privilege leave on medical certificate for a period of two months and two days. During his absence a temporary hand was appointed on Rs. 30 per month. The head draftsman was on privilege leave for three months. During this period the second draftsman took his place and a temporary draftsman on Rs. 30 a month was employed to act for the latter.

As in the last year, my head draftsman, M. Ghulam Muhammad, worked for the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, till the middle

of February and prepared for him a set of large scale drawings relating to the tomb of Rukn-i-'Alam at Multan. They include an elevation in colours, depicting the brilliant tile decoration of the building. These drawings do great credit to the ability and perseverance of my draftsman.

Altogether, sixteen drawings were prepared during the year under review. Of these one was finished in colour, two in ink, and the rest in pencil. They are described in Appendix E. below. The second draftsman had to do much of the photographic work in camp, the photographer being mostly engaged in making up arrears.

At the request of the Director-General of Archæology the photographer was also deputed to take estampages of the rock inscriptions at Shábbázgarhí and Manséhra in the Frontier Circle for Professor Hultzsch in connection with that scholar's new edition of the Asoka inscriptions. The preparation of squeezes of those inscriptions is a far from easy task, but Dr. Stein who kindly exercised some supervision, informs me that M. Ghulam Nabi did the work extremely well.

Programme for the next year.

11. The first three weeks of April spent at headquarters have been devoted to office routine and to the writing of the present report. The rest of summer will be spent at Simla, mainly in editorial work. As no decision has yet been taken by the Government of India on my application for eighteen months' combined leave with effect from the 24th September, I am not in a position to make any proposals for the cold season. It is hoped that the excavations at Muttra will be continued, as no place is more likely to yield Kushán inscriptions of great historical interest. In the Panjab the preparation of a complete list of ancient monuments will have to be continued. It is expected that this work will require many more years.

PART II.

PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS.

1. *Dhamekh Stúpa at Sárnáth near Benares.*—This Buddhist building familiar to many is the best preserved monument of its kind in the United Provinces. Yet the stone facing has fallen away over a considerable portion of its surface and the process of decay was sure to continue unless steps were taken to counteract it. On the north side the carved stones showed dangerous signs of bulging. Consequently it has been found necessary to edge off the carved surface with plain stone work and to dismantle and rebuild the bulged portion. The total amount estimated for this work comes to Rs. 15,000 of which a sum of Rs. 5,000 could be utilized in the year under review.

2. *Archæological Museum at Sárnáth near Benares.*—The new Sárnáth Museum building designed by Mr. James Ransome, late Consulting Architect to the Government of India, has already been mentioned in a previous report. The building was completed in the summer of 1910 but for two carved stone friezes on the outer wall of the central hall. Models for these friezes prepared in the School of Art, Calcutta, were not received until the end of last cold season, so that only now the building can be brought to completion. In the meanwhile the edifice including the living rooms, has been wholly fitted out and furnished and a commencement has been made to lay out the grounds in front with grass and shrubs. That the Sárnáth Museum is largely frequented and vastly appreciated appears from the names and remarks in the visitors' album. I may mention here that in the course of the season it was visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

3. *Brick temples at Bahua and Tinduli, Fatehpur District.*—For particulars regarding these temples I may refer to my note published in December 1907, and also to an illustrated paper on the same subject published in the Annual Report, Archæological Survey for 1908-9. The important temple at Bhitargaon in the Cawnpore District was repaired in the year 1910-11 and is reported now to be safe. Two of the smaller brick temples in the Fatehpur District were taken up in the course of the year under review. The Divisional Engineer reports that the south side of the temple at Bahua has been rebuilt and repairs have

been done on the north side. The roof has been strengthened by means of concrete terracing. The spire of the Tinduli temple, about half of which on the north and west sides is broken, is to be rebuilt and the cracks in the masonry are to be filled. Repairs on the Bahua temple were completed at the end of the year, those on the Tinduli temple were still in progress.

EXPLORATION.

4. *Excavation near Kasiá.*—The site at Kasiá in the Gorakhpur District of the United Provinces was again explored this year. The work was resumed on the 1st of December and carried on up to the end of March at a cost of Rs. 3,000 provided by the Director-General of Archæology in India from Imperial funds. The details of the expenditure incurred are stated below (p. 7). A reference plan is appended at the end of the present report. As stated above, the excavations were conducted by Pandit Hirananda who has supplied me with the following *résumé* of the work achieved.

5. *Central group of monuments.*—Excavation was continued to the west of the Nirvána temple, and the monasteries (*Q-Q.*,) partly opened last year, were fully excavated. These are two monastic buildings adjoining each other and probably erected about the same time. Exteriorly they measure 48′ 6″ by 39′ 3″ and 46′ by 41′ 6″ respectively. The cells to the south of *Q* have yielded some clay sealings of the Gupta period bearing the legend *Srímahápariniryána*, etc. Above the inscription we find the coffin of Buddha placed between two sál trees. In a cell apparently built on the south-west corner of *Q* was found a pot of ashes which contained some clay sealings bearing the word *Mahápariniryána* and the effigy of a goddess (?Hárití) surrounded by children. This cell contains a little tank or well of cool water. In order to reach these remains, débris about 9′ deep had to be removed. To the east of these buildings and near the north-west corner of the Nirvána temple a large terra-cotta figure, evidently of a female deity, was unearthed. Its upper portion has disappeared. Of two attending figures one seated to the left side is entire and very life-like. The drapery is somewhat similar to that found in Kushán sculpture.

To the east of the monastery *Q* the basement of a shrine, 49′ by 16½′, was opened. The débris here yielded several terra-cotta figures which are more or less well preserved. Due north of the Nirvána temple was opened a complete basement of a monastery which, on the evidence of its large bricks (19″ by 12″ by 4″), must have been built about the Maurya period. Its outer dimensions are 35′ long and 17′ 3″ wide. This structure and to some extent the buildings marked *Q. Q.*, are different in plan from the monasteries that have hitherto been opened on the Kasiá site.

Leaving aside the remaining buildings exhumed to the north side, I may mention a platform-like structure with stairs partly concealed under the plinth of the Nirvána temple. Presumably it is connected with some early structure hidden under the said plinth.

An examination of the little *stúpa* partly hidden under the plinth of *B.* and standing to the north-east led to the discovery of two cells which apparently belong to a monastic building constructed prior to the edifices called *B.* and *C.* both of which were raised over it. It is built on the same level as the monastic building ascribed to the Maurya period and noticed above. The size of the bricks in both is also the same. The monastery was fully traced out; exteriorly it measures 169′ by 112′ 4″. Save a copper ring bearing the legend *Vitakasya*, a few votive sealings, the handle of a sword and iron dowels or nails, nothing of interest was found in it

6. *Anrudhwá.*—The mound at Anrudhwá was examined but, excepting a few late wallings, it yielded nothing. The plot in the village partly excavated in 1906-7 was thoroughly examined with the result that four small *stúpas* came to light. Excavation here led to the discovery of four nice brick panels, one of which represents the nativity of the Buddha.

7. *Rámabhar.*—The plot adjoining the large *stúpa* towards the south and east was taken up. Fourteen *stúpas*, four of which are almost entire, were opened. The one occupying the east end of the row was examined and yielded some hundred clay tablets bearing three *stúpas* and the Buddhist creed formula. It is surrounded by an enclosure which opens southwards. The building believed to be a temple which was opened last year was further explored. The outer building encloses three platform-like structures which exhibit changes effected at different periods. A circular wall which appears to have formed an enclosure or a procession path round the principal *stúpa* and which is between 19′ to 22′ wide was traced from east to west at the south side. It goes on regularly, except due south where it is joined to the above mentioned structure.

The finds which will be preserved in the Lucknow Museum may be summarized as follows: two boxes of clay sealings, two boxes of pottery, three boxes of terra-cottas, eight boxes of carved bricks and one box of minor antiquities.

The bearing of the recent explorations on the topographical problem has already been discussed in the first part of this report. It is not unreasonable to hope that further exploration will bring to light some epigraphical document which will remove all further doubt as to the identity of the Kasiá site with the traditional place of Buddha's Nirvána.

J. Ph. VOGEL, Ph. D.,
Superintendent,
Hindu and Buddhist Monuments,
Northern Circle.

Statement of Expenditure incurred on the Kasiá excavations during the cold season of 1911-12.

Serial No.	Sub-head.	Amount spent.
		Rs. a. p.
1	Compensation of land acquired for excavation	89 1 10
2	Labour	2,589 6 9
3	Work Munshi	27 7 0
4	Transport of finds	169 2 0
5	Tools and plant	83 15 9
6	Contingencies including rewards for finds, etc.	40 14 8
	Total Expenditure ...	3,000 0 0

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Office Expenditure incurred during the year 1911-12.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of Superintendent	445	6	3
Travelling allowance of Gazetted Officers	662	9	6
Charge allowance	575	13	9
Pay of Establishment	4,810	0	0
Pay of temporary establishment	70	6	2
Travelling allowance of establishment	1,591	12	6
Contingencies including Rs. 1,692-6-0 sanctioned for the purchase of books	4,799	1	1
Total expenditure	12,955	1	3
Savings	2,394	14	9
Budget Grant	15,350	0	0

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing Expenditure incurred on the conservation of ancient Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Northern Circle during the year 1911-12.

Locality.	District.	Description of work.	Amount spent.			
		PANJAB.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	Providing sign boards in Saragarhi Memorial.	29	0	0	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to Saragarhi Memorial	113	0	0	,,
Kangra ...	Kangra ...	Providing sign boards in historical buildings.	65	0	0	,,
Nurpur ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to old temple	12	0	0	,,
Haripur ...	Do. ...	Special repairs to Ambikeshwar temple	47	0	0	,,
Baijnath ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Baijnath temple ...	43	0	0	,,
Jagatsukh ...	Do. (Kulu)	Ditto to small temple near Sandhya Devi.	68	0	0	,,
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	Ditto to Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Samadh.	305	0	0	,,
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Samadh.	127	0	0	,,
Rohtas ...	Jhelum ...	Repairs to Raja Man Singh's residence and baoli.	41	9	11	,,
Katas ...	Do. ...	Repairs to Satgarha temple	46	11	1	,,
Manikyala ...	Rawalpindi	Repairs to stupa and providing notice board.	25	4	0	,,
Saidan ...	Attock ...	Repairs to baoli and providing notice board.	80	7	7	,,
Losar ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	93	15	6	,,
Amb ...	Shahpur ...	Repairs to temple in fort and providing notice board.	353	0	0	,,
Vihi ...	Do. ...	Protecting site of Sabzpind and providing notice board.	84	0	0	,,
Bhera ...	Do. ...	Repairs to site of ancient city Bhera and providing notice boards.	69	0	0	,,
Katas ...	Jhelum ...	Repairs to S. Hari Singh's Haveli ...	50	9	2	,,
		Total	1,653	9	3	
		UNITED PROVINCES.				
Soran ...	Etah ...	Annual repairs to Sita Ram temple ...	43	3	2	Completed.
Kalsi ...	Debra Dun	Annual repairs to Asoka stone ...	9	12	10	,,
Do. ...	Do. ...	Protection of Asoka stone	2,649	0	0	In progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Supplying notice board for Lakha Mandal.	46	0	0	Completed.
Brindaban ...	Muttra ...	Petty repairs to Govind Deo temple ...	80	0	0	,,
Do. ...	Do. ...	Repairs to Jugal Kishor temple ...	319	13	9	,,
Saheth-Maheth	Gonda and Bahraich	Annual repairs to ancient remains ...	268	0	0	,,
Sandi ...	Hardoi ...	Ordinary repairs to temple of Phulmati	10	13	2	,,
Bhitargaon ...	Cawnpore	Repairs to ancient brick temple ...	189	5	6	,,
Bahua and Tinduli.	Fatehpur ...	Special repairs to the ancient brick temples.	1,663	0	0	,,
Kasia ...	Gorakhpur	Buddhist remains, clearing of jungle and maintenance of a chowkidar.	100	0	0	,,
Sarnath ...	Benares ...	Fittings and furniture for Museum ...	569	0	0	,,
Do. ...	Do. ...	Constructing new museum	51	0	0	In progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto	347	0	0	,,
Do. ...	Do. ...	Certain fittings and furniture required for the museum.	819	0	0	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Further conservation of the Buddhist Dhamekh.	5,000	0	0	In progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Living and office room in the museum	1,208	0	0	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Improving surroundings of the museum	1,128	0	0	,,
Do. ...	Do. ...	Repairs to Chaukhandi	10	0	0	,,
Do. ...	Do. ...	Repairs to minor ancient buildings on the site.	241	0	0	,,
		Total	14,752	0	5	

APPENDIX C.

List of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904, *during the year* 1911-12.

District.	Particulars of Monuments.	Authority.
	PANJAB.	
Rawalpindi ...	The ancient site of Taxila at Mauza Majawir, Ganga Bahadur, the village of Jandiala and the village of Shahpur.	Government Notification No. 252 Rev., dated 4th April 1911, and confirmed by Notification No. 529, Rev., dated 12th September 1911.
Kangra (Kulu Sub-division).	Temple of Gauri-Shankar at Dasál	Government Notification No. 101 Rev., dated 26th January 1912.
Ditto ...	Ditto at Nagar.	
	UNITED PROVINCES.	
Allahabad ...	Garhwa Fort at Mauza Sheorajpur	Government Notification No. $\frac{692\text{-M.}}{367}$ of 17th May 1911 and confirmed by Notification No. $\frac{911\text{-M.}}{357}$ of 27th June 1911.
Cawnpore ...	Remains of the fort of Uttanpáda at Bithur...	Government Notification No. $\frac{1998\text{-M.}}{357}$ of 15th December 1911 and confirmed by Notification No. $\frac{213\text{-M.}}{357}$ of 1st February 1912.

APPENDIX D.

List of Photographs taken during the year 1911-12.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
1	1262	Shivala Ghát, Benares	Seal on a *sanad* giving the genealogy of the Mughal Emperors.	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$.
2—11	1263—72	Sárnáth (Benares) ...	Details of the capital of Asoka column.	,,
12	1273	Ditto ...	Colossal image of Siva	,,
13	1274	Malót, Jhelum District.	Old temple, façade	,,
14	1275	Ditto ...	Do., back	,,
15	1276	Ditto ...	Do., with gateway ...	,,
16	1277	Ditto ...	Do., detail	,,
17	1278	Ditto ...	Gate of fortification	,,
18	1279	Katás, Jhelum District.	Ruined Satgarhá temple (south)	,,
19	1280	Ditto ...	View of temples on sacred pond (south)	,,
20	1281	Ditto ...	Ditto (east)	,,
21	1282	Ditto ...	An old sculpture engaged on the entrance door.	,,
22	1283	Ditto ...	Ruined Satgarhá temple with porch.	,,
23	1284	Ditto ...	Small Satgarhá temple with frescoes.	,,
24	1285	Ditto ...	View of Satgarhá temple (west)	,,
25-26	1286-87	Ditto ...	Ditto (north-east).	,,
27	1288	Ditto ...	Ancient site to the south of the sacred pond.	,,
28	1289	Dévi Kóthi (Chambá State.)	Temple of Chámundá Devi (south east).	,,
29-30	1290-91	Ditto ...	Sculptured *lingam*	,,
31	1292	Bharmaur (Chambá State.)	Detail of wood carving on inner door.	,,
32	1293	Chhatrárhí (Chambá State.)	Ditto ...	,,
33	1294	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	,,
34	1295	Ditto ...	Image of Siva and Párvatí in a small temple in the compound of the Sakti Devi temple.	,,
35	1296	Ditto ...	Wood carving on ceiling ...	,,
36	1297	Ditto ...	Brass statue in the Sakti Devi temple.	,,
37	1298	Ditto ...	Two female figures of brass ...	,,
38	1299	Chuari (Chambá State.)	Temple of Murli-Manohar. Brass statuette of Jina (Mahávíra) with inscription ; front.	,,
39	1300	Ditto ...	Ditto ; back ...	,,
40	1301	Kasia (Gorakhpur District, U. P.).	Inscribed clay sealings	,,
41—69	1302—30	Muttra Museum ...	Some sculptures in the Museum	,,
70-71	1331-32	Bhatinda (Patiala State).	Baba Ratan's tomb from east ...	$10'' \times 12''$
72-73	1333-34	Ditto ...	Ditto west ...	,,
74	1335	Lahore Fort ...	Diwan-i-'ám ; back	,,

APPENDIX D—*concluded.*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Subject.	Size.
75-76	1336-37	Lahore Fort ...	Diwan-i-'ám; south-west ...	10″×12″
77	1338	Do. ...	Do. interior (west) ...	„
78	1339	Do. ...	Do. do. (south-west).	„
79	1340	Kasia (Gorakhpur District, U. P.).	Excavations to west of Nirvána temple at Máthá-Kuár ká Kót (north-east).	„
80	1341	Ditto ...	Ditto (south-east)	„
81	1342	Ditto ...	Excavations on the south of large *stúpa* at Rámabhár (south-east).	„
82	1343	Ditto ...	Pottery unearthed during excavations.	„
83	1344	Ditto ...	Carved bricks unearthed at Rámabhár.	„
84	1345	Ditto ...	Eastern entrance of an old structure opened to south of Rámabhár *stúpa*.	8½″×6½″
85	1346	Ditto ...	Old structure to south of large *stúpa*.	„
86	1347	Ditto ...	*Stúpas* unearthed to south of Rámabhár *stúpa*.	„
87	1348	Ditto ...	Brick panels unearthed at Anrudhwá.	„
88-89	1349-50	Ditto ...	Terra-cottas found during excavations.	„
90	1351	Ditto ...	Old platform with steps under the plinth of the Nirvána temple.	„
91-92	1352-53	Ditto ...	Find-spot of large terra-cotta image.	„
93-94	1354-55	Ditto ...	Large terra-cotta image of a female deity found in a monastic building to north-west of Nirvána temple.	„
95-96	1356-57	Banmurcha (4 miles west of Kasiá on the right bank of the Gandak.)	Ancient site ...	„
97	1358	Sahéth-Mahéth (Gonda and Bahraich District, U. P.).	View of old Srávastí from south (Ora Jhár).	„
98-99	1359-60	Deokali near Fyzabad, U. P.	Kushán sculpture ...	„
100—102	1361—63	Bhitargaon (District Cawnpore, U. P.).	Brick temple after conservation	„
103	1364	Bargadhi near Gorakhpur, U. P.	Old mound and Siva temple recently excavated.	„
104	1365	Ditto ...	Images of Párvatí excavated from the mound.	„
105	1366	Ditto ...	Sculptures excavated from the mound and kept in the Inspection house.	„
106	1367	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„
107	1368	Ditto ...	Súrya image now deposited in the Dák Bungalow.	„
108	1369	Bhatpar, Thana Banswara, District Gorakhpur, U. P.	Image of Súrya kept in Police custody at Gorakhpur.	„
109	1370	Tarkulwa near Kasiá	Base of a sculpture and armour recently found in a field.	„
110	1371	Kasiá (District Gorakhpur, U. P.).	Excavations north-east of A ...	10″×12″
111	1372	Ditto ...	Máthá Kuár Monastery (north-east).	„
112	1373	Ditto ...	Ditto (south)	„
113	1374	Lahore Museum ...	Embroidered Tibetan banner ...	8½″×6½″

APPENDIX E.

List of Drawings prepared in 1911-12.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Size.
1	301	Multán ...	Detail of elevation of Tomb of Rukn-i-'álam, south side of second story.	1/16
2	302	Kasiá, District Gorakhpur.	General plan of main site showing buildings excavated in 1911-12.	1/300
3	303	Ditto ...	Plan of buildings opened to the north of Nirvána temple and *stúpa* with one cross section.	1/80
4	304	Ditto ...	Plan of buildings to north-west of main buildings (A. & B.) with one longitudinal section.	1/60
5	305	Ditto ...	Plan of Máthá Kuár monastery with one section and detail of western wall of the courtyard.	1/100
6	306	Ditto ...	Plan of buildings to south-east of Nirvána *stúpa* with one longitudinal and two cross sections.	1/80
7	307	Ditto ...	Detail of elevation. *Stúpas* found to south-east of Rámabhár *stúpa* with one plan.	1/16
8	308	Devi Kóthí, Chambá State.	Ground plan of Chámundá Devi temple ...	1/32
9	309	Sáhó do. ...	Ditto of Siva temple	„
10	310	Maila do. ...	Ditto of Devi temple	„
11	311	Chambá ...	Ditto of Lachhmi-Náráyan temple ...	1/48
12	312	Ditto ...	Ditto of Trimukha temple in compound of Lachhmi-Náráyan.	„
13	313	Ditto ...	Ditto of Gauri-Shankar temple	1/32
14	314	Bharmaur	Ditto of Narsingh temple	1/48
15	315	Ditto	Ditto of Manimahes temple	„
16	316	Chhatrárhí	Ditto of Sakti Devi temple	1/32

APPENDIX F.

List of Acquisitions for Museums during the year 1911-12.

1.—LAHORE MUSEUM.*

1. Charm box decorated with eight lucky symbols.
2. Brass statuette of Avalōkitēsvara, seated, four-armed.
3. Brass statuette of Buddha Amitábha (?), seated, two-armed.
4. Brass statuette of Buddha Sákyamuni, seated in the "earth touching" attitude.
5. Brass statuette of the Bōdhisattva Mañjusrí seated, two-armed, holding sword in right hand.
6. Statuette of a Buddha, two-armed, seated in the "earth touching" attitude.
7. Tibetan temple banner.
8. A copper Tibetan statuette of a Bōdhisattva.
9. Graeco-Buddhist bas-relief relating to the birth of Buddha's horse and groom.
10. Large copper image of Visvarúpa.
11. Gilt copper statuette of the goddess Tárá seated in the "gift bestowing" attitude.
12. Brass statuette of the Grand-Lama who in A. D. 1415 founded the great monastery of Bras-dpungs.
13. Gilt copper statuette of Buddha Sákyamuni seated in the attitude of "touching the earth."
14. Brass statuette of Padma-sambhava, the apostle of Tibet, seated between two standing figurines.
15. Brass statuette of a Buddha seated in the "protecting" attitude.
16. Gilt copper statuette of a Bōdhisattva.
17. Brass statuette of a Grand-Lama.
18. Gilt copper statuette of the Buddha Amitábha.
19. Wooden statuette of the goddess Tárá.
20. Cremation tablet of burnt clay, roughly trefoiled in shape with figurines of ten seated Buddhas and eight *mchod-rten* in relief.
21. Tibetan banner.

2.—LUCKNOW MUSEUM.†

1. Marble slab ($18\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11''$) with inscription in Persian characters, 6 lines, from Firozpore, Muradabad District.
2. Three pieces of gold slightly hammered (Pre-Mauryan).
3. Ring edged on both sides with beading, diameter 9/16"; and separate from it two beads joined together. Gupta period.
4. One serpentine finger ring with six coils of flat gold band ribbed in middle terminating in *vajra* ornament and wire which is twisted loosely round preceding coil. Mauryan period, diameter $\frac{3}{4}''$.
5. Hollow bead, diameter $\frac{1}{4}''$.
6. Flat wheel with axle and spokes. Diameter $\frac{5}{8}''$.
7. Bead in shape of double cone, hollow, length 11′ 16″; fluted on one side.
8. Fragment of hollow bead.
9. Gold cylinder of thin plate decorated with four bands of ornament. Very finely executed. Length $\frac{7}{8}''$.
10. Two fragments of gold leaves.
11. Six inscribed copper-plates, measuring each 2′ 3″ × 1′ 4″ to 1′ 5″, with three rings and one seal of Chandradéva of Kanyakubja (Kanauj). They form two separate documents, one dated *Samvat* 1150 and the other 1156 and both record grants by Chandradéva.
12. Five gold rings from Muttra.

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* All these objects have been given on loan by the Director-General of Archæology in India.

† Nos. 2—10 were excavated by Mr. J. H. Marshall at Bhita near Allahabad, No. 11 presented by the District Officer, Benares, and No. 12 presented by the Magistrate of Muttra.

3.—MATHURA (MUTTRA) MUSEUM.*

1. Four Gandhára sculptures presented by the Director-General of Archæology in India.
2. Eighteen old brass articles.
3. Female image from Saptarshi Tila presented by the Punjab Government.
4. Broken railing pillar from Farah.
5. Female figure, on reverse mason mark.
6. Two architectural stones, one with two human heads and the other with two lions' heads. Length 2′ and 2′ 7½″. From Devi Attos.
7. Two Buddhist statuettes seated (ht. 10″ and 8″) from Muttra City.
8. Stele with two panels (ht. 3′ 6½″). From the vicinity of Gurgaon.
9. Image of Gaṇésa dancing (ht. 1(″). From Gurgaon.
10. Seated Buddhist image, headless, Kushán period (ht. 8″). From Gurgaon.
11. Standing Bōdhisattva, headless, Kushán period (ht. 2′ 9″). From Gurgaon.
12. Standing Nága, headless, Kushán period (ht. 2′ 8″). From Gurgaon.
13. Standing female figure, headless (ht. 2′ 1″). From Gurgaon.
14. Fragment of Jain (?) sculpture (ht. 8″). From Gurgaon.
15. Slab with standing figure of Brahmá (?) (ht. 2′ 1″). From Gurgaon.
16. Gaṇésa and eight Saktis (ht. 1′ 10″). From Gurgaon.
17. Small fragment of door-jamb (ht. 8½″). From Gurgaon.
18. Lower fragment of door-jamb (ht. 1′ 6″). From Gurgaon.
19. Sculpture of Brahmá and Vishṇu (?), seated (ht. 1′). From Gurgaon.
20. Defaced sculpture (ht. 1′ 3″). From Gurgaon.
21. Seated Vishṇu statuette (ht. 1′ 10″). From Palwal, Gurgaon district.
22. Fragment of railing pillar with female figure holding censer (ht. 1′ 4½″). From Salempur, Muttra tahsil.
23. Five heads from Javahar village. From Iglás, Aligarh district.
24. Three brass groups of worshipping Rájá and Rání, each inscribed in Nágarí. From various villages in Muttra district.
25. Brass bowl inscribed in Persian. From Brindában.
26. Brass lamp inscribed in Persian. From Muttra City.
27. Inscribed sculpture of Nága and two Nágís (ht 4′ 3″). From Bhadár village, 5½ miles east of Muttra City.
28. Standing statue of King Kánishka inscribed (ht. 5′ 4″). From village of Máṭ.
29. Inscribed torso of Kushán prince (ht. 4′ 5″). From the village of Máṭ.
30. Inscribed statue of Kushán king seated on throne (ht. 6′ 10″). From Máṭ.
31. Lower half of Bōdhisattva (?) standing with lion carved on back (ht. 3′ 8″). From Máṭ.
32. Inscribed *sati* slab, with Rájpút horseman and female figure (ht. 4′ 4). From Sona village, Sadar tahsil, Muttra district.
33. Three heads, one Buddhist, colossal size and two apparently Brahmanical. From Bhalesar site near Muttra.
34. Lower half of terra-cotta figure of Párvatí, seated on lion, with infant Karttikeya (ht. 8″). From Gosna site.
35. Three terra-cottas. From Sítalá Maṭ, Muttra City.
36. Brass *huqah* (hookah).
37. Fragmentary sculpture of Lakshmi and Kubēra (ht. 6″). From Jaṭonka Nagla between Baroda and Achnéra.
38. Two brass groups of Rájá and Rání, each with Nágarí inscription.
39. Lower portion slab with indistinct carving (ht. 3½″). From field near Achnéra.
40. Buddha head, more than life-size (ht. 15″). From Varahi mound outside Brindában gate, near Chámuṇḍá Maṭ, Muttra City.
41. Fragment of miniature Persepolitan capital with male and female heads (ht. 4½″). From Ahalya Ganj site on Brindában Road.
42. Two more fragments from same site.

* For the above list I am indebted to Pandit Radha Krishna, Honorary Assistant Curator, through whose agency all the sculptures and inscriptions enumerated here were acquired.

APPENDIX G.

Publications.

(*a*).—By Dr. J. Ph. Vogel.

Antiquities of Chamba State, Part I. Archæological Survey of India. New Imperial Series, Vol. XXXVI.

Tile-mosaics of the Lahore Fort. Journal of Indian Art and Industry, Vol. XIV. Nos. 114-116 (each number with seven page plates in colours and eight Monochrome plates).

The temple of Bhítargáon. (Annual Report of Archæology for 1908-9).

The Garuḍa pillar of Bésnagar. (Ibidem).

Nága worship in ancient Mathura. (Ibidem).

The temple of Mahádeva at Bajaura, Kulu. (Annual Report of Archæology for 1909-10).

The Mathura School of Sculpture. (Ibidem).

(*b*).—By Pandit Hirananda Sastri.

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1911.

Kasiá Excavations in 1910-11. (Annual Report of Archæology for 1910-11).

List of Public Libraries, etc., to which copies of the Provincial Annual Report of the Superintendents are regularly supplied.

I.—Countries outside India.

UNITED KINGDOM.

(*a*).—*Institutions.*

British Museum Library, Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury, London, W. C.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
Bendall Library, Cambridge.
Edinburgh University Library, Edinburgh.
Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.
Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Folklore Society, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.
National Art Library, South Kensington Museum, London.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
Royal Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.
Royal Society, Edinburgh.
Royal Irish Academy, 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.
National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London, W.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Imperial Institute, London.
Indian Institute, Oxford.
Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, London Adelphi, W. C.
The Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.
Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, London.
Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 50, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.
Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London W. C.

(*b*).—*Officials.*

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, S. W.
His Majesty's Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, S. W.
India Office Library, London, S. W.

(*c*).—*Private Individuals.*

Sir George M. Birdwood, K. C. I. E., c/o India Office, London.
Dr. James Burgess, C.I.E., 22, Seton Place, Edinburgh.
R. Sewell, Esq., Mansfield Lodge, 4, Bristol Gardens, Roehampton, Surrey.
Right Hon'ble Lord Antony Macdonnell, G.C.S.I., the Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S. W. (to be supplied with Northern Circle reports only).
Dr. A. F. R. Hœrnle, C.I.E., 8, Northmoor Road, Oxford.
V. A. Smith, Esq., I. C. S., 116, Banbury Road, Oxford.
J. F. Fleet, Esq. C.I.E., Ph.D., 8, Leopold Road, Ealing, London, W.
Lord Curzon, 1, Carlton House Terrace, London, S. W. (to be supplied with Annual Reports only).

(*d*).—*Newspapers and Periodicals.*

The Times, Printing House Square, London, E. C.
The Athenæum, II, Breams, Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E. C.
The Academy and Literature, 9, East Harding Street, Fetter Lane, E. C.
The Asiatic Quarterly Review, Oriental Institute, Woking.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Institut de France, Paris.
Musée Guimet, 7, Place d' Iéna, Paris.
Revue Archéologique, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mons. Em. Senart, 18, Rue François 1er, Paris.
Directeur-Général de l'Union Coloniale Française, 44, Chaussée d' Antin, Paris.
Société Asiatique, 1, Rue de Seine, Paris.
Ecole speciale des langues orientales vivantes, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.
Königliche PreussischeAkademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin.
Königliches Museum fur Volkerkude, Berlin.
Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Germany.
Dr. Lucian Scherman, Editor, Orientalische Bibliographie, 18, Ungererstrasse, Munich, Bavaria.
E. Hultzsch, Ph.D., 78, Ludwig Wucherer, Str., Halle (Saale), Germany.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.
Hungarian Academy, Buda-Pesth.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazional, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
Societa Asiatica Italiana, Firenze, Italy.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, Italy.
British School at Rome, Palazzo Odescalchi, Piazza S. S. Apostoli, Rome.
American School of Classical Studies at Rome.

SWITZERLAND.

J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.I.E., Schloss Wildeck, Aargau, Switzerland.

HOLLAND.

Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Holland.
Koninklijk Instituut van Nederlandsch Indië, The Hague, Holland.

RUSSIA.

Imperial Academy of Sciences (for the Asiatic Museum), St. Petersburg, Russia.

DENMARK.

Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.
National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark.

BELGIUM.

Académie Royale d' Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers.
Prof. L. de la Vallée Poussin, Ghent, Belgium.

SWEDEN.

University Library, Upsala, Sweden.

NORWAY.

University Library, Christiania, Norway.
Professor Sten Konow, Ph.D., University Christiania, Norway.

GREECE.

British School at Athens, Greece.
Société Archéologique d'Athènes, Athens, Greece.

CHINA.

North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai.

JAPAN.

Asiatic Society of Japan, Tokio.

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U. S. A.
Secretary, National Museum, Washington, U. S. A.
American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, Chicago, U. S. A.

SIAM.

Vajiranana National Library, Bangkok.

BRITISH COLONIES.

The Museum, Canterbury, New Zealand.
Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada.
Melbourne Library, Melbourne, Australia.
University Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
Librarian, Victoria Public Library, Perth, Western Australia.
Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
Archæological Commissioner for Ceylon, Anurádhapura, Ceylon.
Royal Asiatic Society, Straits Branch, Singapore.
Librarian, Museum of Arabic Art, Cairo, Egypt.

FOREIGN COLONIES.

His Excellency the Governor-General of Indo-China, c/o the Consul-General to France, Calcutta.
Directeur de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient, Hanoi, Indo-China.
Secretary, Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia.
Le Directeur de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
Director, Ethnological Survey for the Phillipine Islands, Department of Interior, Manila.

II.—India.

(1). IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, Calcutta.
Indian Museum, Calcutta.
Home Department.
Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.
Director-General of Archæology in India.
Consulting Architect to the Government of India, Public Works Department Secretariat.
Central Library, Army Head-quarters, Simla.

(2). PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

(*a*).—*Institutions.*

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
University Library, Madras.
Public Library, Madras.
Presidency College, Madras.
School of Art, Madras.
Government Central Museum, Madras.
Christian College Library.

(*b*).—*Officials.*

Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, Madras.
Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, Ootacamund.

BOMBAY.

(*a*).—*Institutions.*

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
University Library, Bombay.
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.
School of Art, Bombay.
The College of Science, Poona.

(*b*).—*Officials.*

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Bombay.
Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, Bombay.

BENGAL.

(*a*).—*Institutions.*

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
University Library, The Senate House, Calcutta.
Presidency College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
Sanskrit College Library, 1, College Square, Calcutta.
Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.
Editor, *Bengal: Past and Present*, Kidderpore Vicarage, Calcutta.
Mahabodhi Society, Baniapooker Lane, Calcutta.
Gœthals Indian Library, St. Xavier's College, 30, Park Street, Calcutta.

(*b*).—*Officials.*

Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, Bankipore.
Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

(*c*).—*Private Individuals.*

Mahámahopádhyáya Hara Prásád Sástrí, 26, Pataldanga Street, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

(*a*).—*Institutions.*

Secretariat Library, P. W. D., Allahabad.
University Library, Allahabad.
Public Library, Allahabad.
Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.
Sanskrit College, Benares.
Thomason College, Roorkee.
Archæological Museum, Muttra.
Pánini Office, Allahabad.

(*b*).—*Officials.*

Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra.
Dr. J. Horovitz, Epigraphist to the Government of India for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Muhammadan Anglo-Orientral College, Aligarh.

PUNJAB.

(*a*).—*Institutions.*

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
Museum Library, Lahore.
University Library, Lahore.
Government College Library, Lahore.
Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba.

(*b*).—*Officials.*

Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore.

(*c*).—*Private Individuals.*

The Revd. Dr. A. H. Francke, care of Director-General of Archæology, Simla.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.
Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, Peshawar.
Peshawar Museum, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon.
The Phayre Museum, Rangoon.
Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma Circle, Mandalay.
Burma Research Society, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
Museum Library, Nagpur.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

(3). NATIVE STATES.

MYSORE.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Archæological Superintendent, Mysore.
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

HYDERABAD.

His Highness the Nizam's Minister, Hyderabad.
The Resident's Library Hyderabad.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rajkumar College, Indore.
Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.
The Librarian, Dhar Museum Library, Dhar.
Public Works Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.

RAJPUTANA.

College Library, Ajmer.
Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer.
Colonel Sir S. S. Jacob, K.C.I.E., Jaipur.
Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.

BARODA.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.
His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.
Baroda Museum, Baroda.

(To be supplied with annual reports only.)

TRAVANCORE.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

(4). INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The "Madras Mail," 6, North Beach Road, Madras.
"Times of India," Hornby Road, Bombay.
The "Englishman," 9, Hare Street, Calcutta.
The "Statesman," 3, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
The "Calcutta Review," 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
The "Pioneer," Allahabad.
The "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.
The "Rangoon Gazette," Rangoon.
The "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
The "Hindustan Review," Allahabad.
(To be supplied with Imperial Archæological Survey Reports only.)
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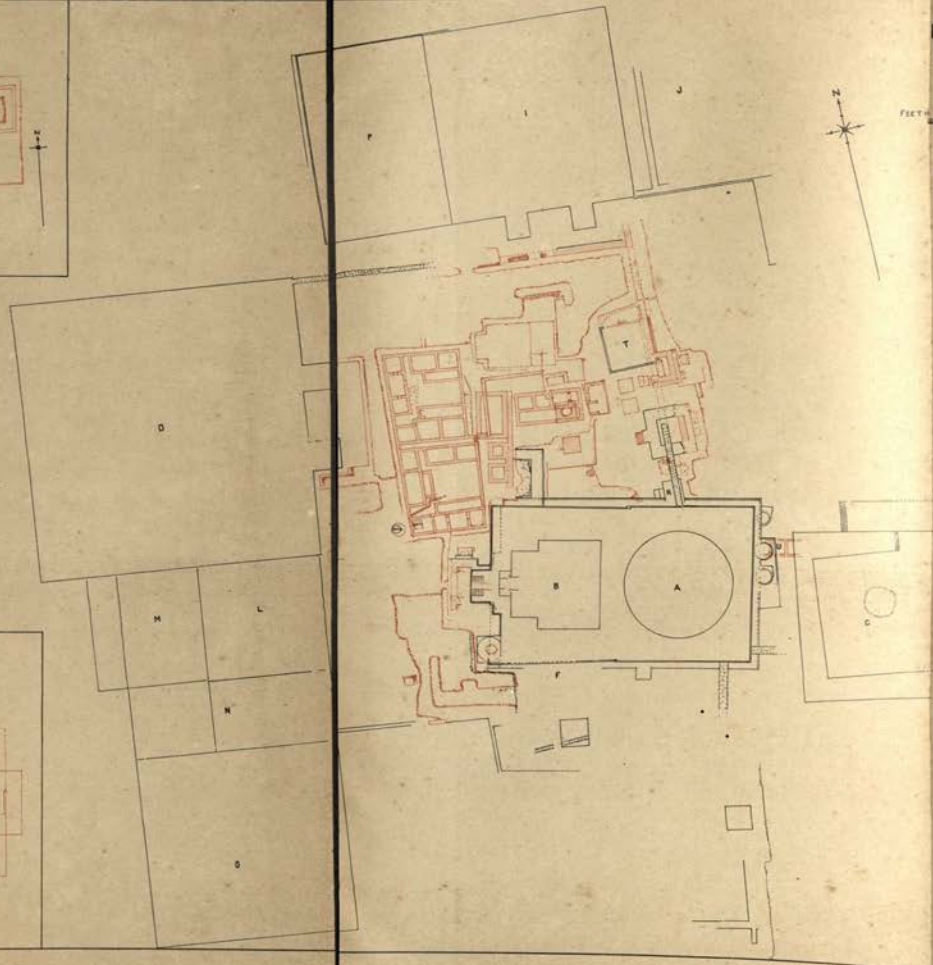
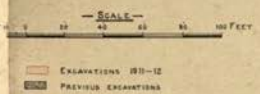
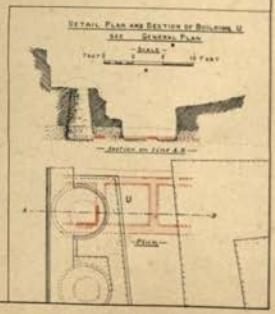
Excavations at Kasia







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